

Geel 2000 Language Schools



Geel 2000 Language

School



2nd Secondary

chemistry

First term
2025/2026

Important Revision

The following table shows the valency of some metals

Element Monovalent Valency (+1)	Element Divalent Valency(+2)	Element Trivalent Valency (+3)
Lithium (Li) Sodium (Na) Silver (Ag) Potassium (K)	Mercury (Hg) Magnesium (Mg) Calcium (Ca) Lead (Pb) Iron (Fe) Copper (Cu)	Aluminum (Al) Iron (Fe) Gold (Au)

Table of atomic groups

Atomic group	Symbol	Valency	Atomic Group	Symbol	Valency
Hydroxide	OH^-	-1	Sulphate	SO_4^{-2}	-2
Nitrate	NO_3^-	-1	Carbonate	CO_3^{-2}	-2
Nitrite	NO_2^-	-1			
Bicarbonate	HCO_3^-	-1	Phosphate	PO_4^{-3}	-3
Ammonium	NH_4^+	+1			

The equation includes the physical states written at the bottom left of the chemical symbols.

Solid	S
Liquid	L
Gas	G
Aqueous solution	Aq

Chapter (1) :-The chemical calculation

The mole:

It is the amount of substance that contains Avogadro's number.

- If the substance is in the form of **atoms**, the mass of one atom is called **atomic mass**

It is very small and measured by **atomic mass unit (a.m.u.)**.

- If the atomic mass of carbon atom (C) = 12 a.m.u., then **one mole** of carbon atom = 12 **grams** of carbon atoms.
- If the substance is in the form of **molecules**, then the mass of one molecule is called **molecular mass**. It is equal to the sum of atomic mass of atoms forming this molecule.

Molar mass It is the sum of the atomic mass of the atoms forming the molecule.

Example:

Calculate the molecular mass of carbon dioxide (CO₂). If you know that the atomic mass of oxygen is 16 and carbon is 12.

Answer:

Molecular mass of CO₂ = (atomic mass of carbon) + (2 x atomic mass of oxygen)

$$= (12) + (2 \times 16)$$

$$= (12) + (32) = 44 \text{ a.m.u.}$$

One mole of CO₂ = 44 g

Example: Calculate the formula unit mass for ionic calcium chloride (CaCl_2).

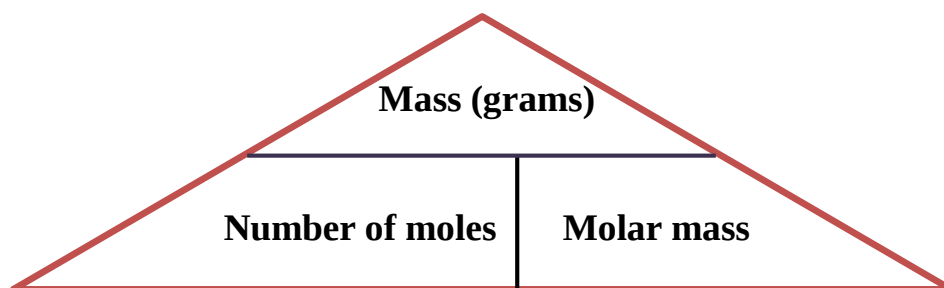
If you know that the atomic mass of calcium ion is 40 and chloride ion is 35.5 .

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{mass of CaCl}_2 &= (\text{mass of calcium ion}) + (2 \times \text{mass of chloride ion}) \\ &= (40) + (2 \times 35.5) \\ &= (40) + (71) = 111 \text{ a.m.u.}\end{aligned}$$

One mole of $\text{CO}_2 = 111 \text{ g}$

$$\text{Number of moles} = \frac{\text{mass of substance (gram)}}{\text{Mass of one mole of this substance (g/mol)}}$$



** The mass of a mole (molar mass) different from one matter to another.(G.R)*

Due to the difference in composition from one matter to another.

- The mole of molecules of monatomic element is different from the mole of the same element if it is diatomic.

*The molar mass of oxygen molecules = $16 \times 2 = 32 \text{ g}$

*The molar mass of oxygen atom = 16

The mole and Avogadro's number:

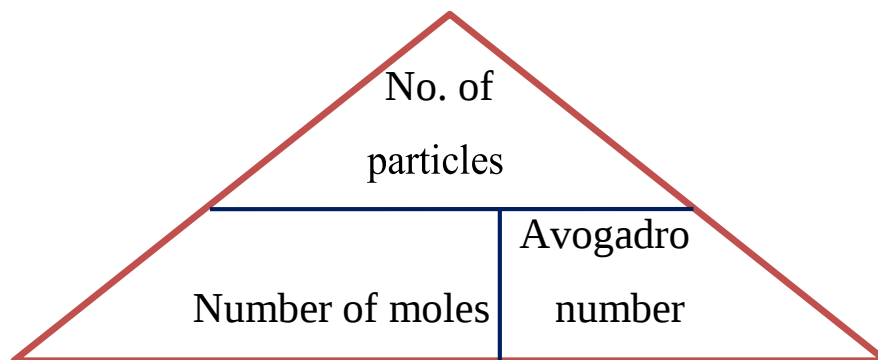
Avogadro reached that the number of atoms, molecules or ions found in one mole is a constant number whatever the form of substance.

Avogadro number = 6.02×10^{23}

Avogadro number:

It is the number of atoms, molecules or ions found in one mole of the substance and equals 6.02×10^{23} (atoms, molecules or ions).

$$\begin{array}{c} \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \\ = \end{array} \frac{\text{number of particles}}{\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square}$$



Exercise (1):

Calculate the number of molecules of 2 mol of CO₂ gas.

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Number of molecules} &= \text{number of moles} \times \text{Avogadro number} \\ &= 2 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} = 12.04 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules}\end{aligned}$$

Exercise (2):

Calculate the number of carbon atoms found in 50 g of calcium carbonates
[Ca = 40, C = 12, O = 16]

Answer:

$$1 \text{ mole of calcium carbonate } \text{CaCO}_3 = 40 + 12 + (16 \times 3) = 100 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ mole } \text{CaCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{contains}} 1 \text{ mol of carbon atoms}$$

$$100 \text{ g } \text{CaCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{contains}} (6.02 \times 10^{23}) \text{ atoms}$$

$$50 \text{ g } \text{CaCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{contains}} \times \text{ carbon atoms}$$

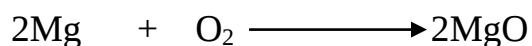
$$x = \frac{(6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 50)}{100} = 3.01 \times 10^{23} \text{ atom}$$



Exercise (3):

Calculate the number of magnesium oxide molecules produced from reaction of 24 grams of magnesium with excess amount of oxygen. [Mg = 24]

Answer:



$$2\text{moles} \longrightarrow 2 \text{ moles}$$

$$2 \times 24 = 48\text{g} \longrightarrow 2 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$$

$$24 \text{ g} \longrightarrow ??$$



$$\text{Number of magnesium oxide molecules} = \frac{24 \times 2 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}{48} = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$$

molecules.

The mole and the volume of gas

- Solid or liquid matter has a definite volume.
- The volume of gas equals the volume of the container it occupies
- The mole of any gas in standard temperature and pressure (STP) occupies a certain volume = 22.4 liters.

• (STP) means

1-Temperature equals 273 K or 0° C

2-pressure = 760 mmHg (normal atmospheric pressure = 1 atm.)

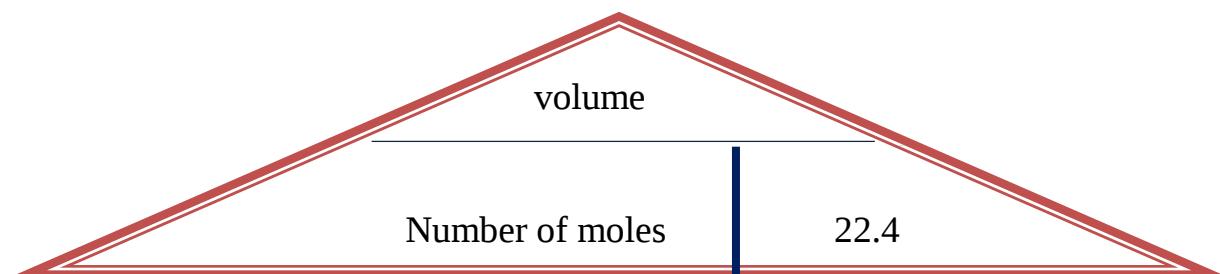
3-Concentration = 1 molar

volume

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Example(1):

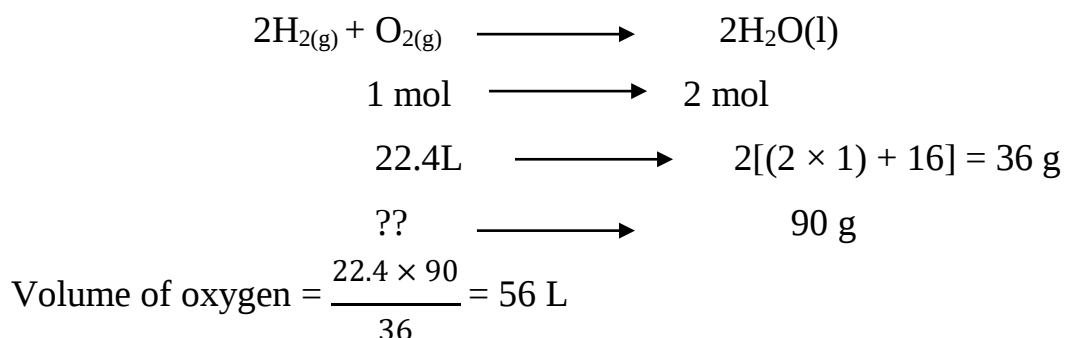
Calculate the volume of 3 moles of oxygen gas

Answer:

$$\text{Volume} = \text{number of moles} \times 22.4 = 3 \times 22.4 = 67.2 \text{ L}$$

Example(2): Calculate the volume of oxygen needed to produce 90 g of water by reacting with an excess amount of hydrogen at the standard temperature and pressure (STP) [H = 1, O = 16]

Answer:



Avogadro Hypothesis:

Equal volume of different gases contain the same number of molecules under the same standard temperature and pressure (STP).

			
Volume:	22.4 L	22.4 L	22.4 L
Pressure:	1 atm	1 atm	1 atm
Temperature:	273 K	273 K	273 K
Quantity:	1 mole	1 mole	1 mole
Mass:	40.0 g	32.0 g	28.0 g

Volume of gas at (rtp)

Means at room temperature 25°C (298K), normal atmospheric pressure.

$$\text{Volume of gas at (rtp)} = \text{no. of moles} \times 24$$

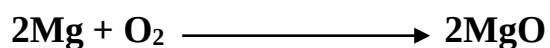
Limiting reactant

Limiting reactant

It is the reactant which is completely consumed during chemical reaction

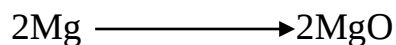
Example:

When magnesium reacts with oxygen according to the equation



What is limiting reactant when 32 g of oxygen reacts with 12 g of magnesium?

[Mg = 24 , O=16]

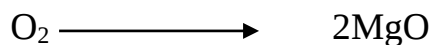


2moles 2moles

$2 \times 24 = 48\text{g}$ $2(24+16) = 80\text{g}$

12g ??

Mass of magnesium oxide = 20 g



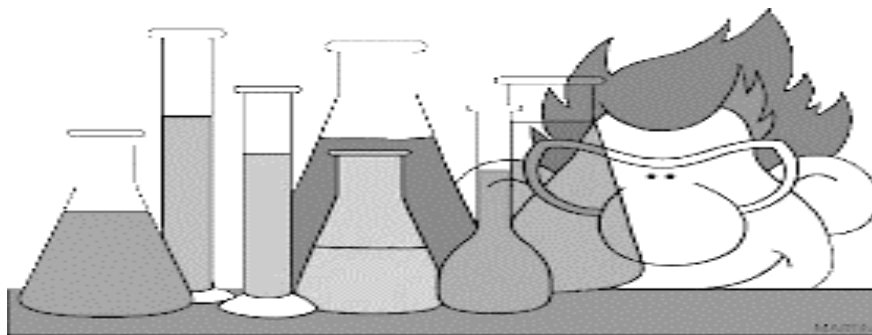
1 moles 2 moles

32 g 80 g

32 g ??

mass of magnesium oxide = 80 g

Limiting reactant is magnesium



Calculation of chemical formula

Empirical formula:

A formula expressing the simplest ratio of true numbers between the atoms of elements which formed the compound.

Example:

The molecular formula of propylene is C_3H_6 ----- That means that the molecule of propylene is formed of 6 atoms of hydrogen and 3 atoms of carbon with ratio of 6(H) : 3(C).

By simplifying this ratio to its true value the ratio becomes

2 (H) : 1 (C) so the empirical formula is CH_2

-
- Sometimes the empirical formula is similar to chemical formula like (carbon dioxide CO_2) – (Nitric oxide NO)
 - The empirical formula of two different compounds may be the same like acetylene C_2H_2 and benzene C_6H_6 . Both of them has empirical formula (CH)
 - The empirical formula of the compound can be calculated in terms of weight percentage of elements that represent that mass of elements found in 100 g



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Example:

Calculate the empirical formula of a compound containing nitrogen with a weight percentage of 25.9 % and oxygen with a weight percentage of 74.1 % knowing that (N = 14 , O = 16)

Answer:

	N	:	O	
Number of moles	$\frac{25.9}{14}$	:	$\frac{74.1}{16}$	
	1.85	:	4.63	
	$\frac{1.85}{1.85}$	:	$\frac{4.63}{1.85}$	
	1	:	2.5	(x 2)

The empirical formula is N_2O_5

Molecular formula:

Is a symbolic formula of the molecule of the element, or molecule or formula unit. It express the actual type and number of atoms or ions that form this molecule or unit.

$$\text{Number of units of the empirical formula} = \frac{\text{molar mass of the compound}}{\text{molar mass of the empirical formula}}$$

Example:

Chemical analysis of acetic acid prove that it is formed from 40% carbon, 6.67% hydrogen , and 53.33% oxygen. If the molecular molar mass of it is 60g find the molecular formula of the acid knowing that (C= 12, H=1, O=16)

Answer:

Number of moles =	C	H	O
	$\frac{40}{12}$	$\frac{6.67}{1}$	$\frac{53.33}{16}$

3.33

6.67

3.33

Divide on the smallest number of moles

Ratio = 1 : 2 : 1

Empirical formula is CH_2O

Molecular mass of empirical formula = $16 + (1 \times 2) + 12 = 30 \text{ g}$

Number of units of empirical formula = $\frac{60}{30} = 2$

Molecular formula is $\text{CH}_2\text{O} \times 2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$

Concentration of the solution

1-Molarity

It is the number of solute moles that dissolved in one liter of solution

Unit : (Mol / L) or molar (M)

$$\text{Molarity} = \frac{\text{Number of solute moles (mol)}}{\text{solution volume}}$$

Example: Calculate the molarity of sugar cane solution $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{12}$ in water, if you knew that the mass of the dissolved sugar is 85.5 g in a solution volume of 0.5 L (C = 12, H=1, O=16).

Answer:

Molar mass of sugarcane = $(12 \times 12) + (1 \times 22) + (12 \times 16) = 358 \text{ g/mol}$

Number of moles = mass / molar mass = $(85.5) / (358) = 0.24 \text{ mol}$

$$\text{Molarity} = \frac{\text{Number of moles (mole)}}{\text{Solution volume}} = \frac{0.24}{0.5} = 0.47 \text{ mol/liter}$$

Dilution of solution:-

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{M_1 \times V_1} & = & \mathbf{M_2 \times V_2} \\ \text{before dilution} & & \text{after dilution} \end{array}$$

M :- molar concentration

V :-volume



1- Greek philosophers:

Any piece of matter can be divided into smaller parts and each part can be subdivided into smaller parts which can't be divided this part is called Atom.

2- Aristotle

A-He refused the idea of Greek philosophers about the atom.

b- He supposed that all matters composed of 4 constituents which are (water, air , dust and fire and postulated that the cheap metals such as iron or copper can be changed into precious ones like gold by changing the percentage of four constituents.

3- Boyle (Irish 1661)

i- He refused the Aristotle concept.

ii-He was the 1st scientist to define the element as pure simple substance which cannot be analysed into simple one by normal chemical methods.

4) Dalton's atom (English 1803)

He supposed that:

1- The substance consists of very small particles called atoms.

2- Every element consists of very small dense atoms which can't be divided.

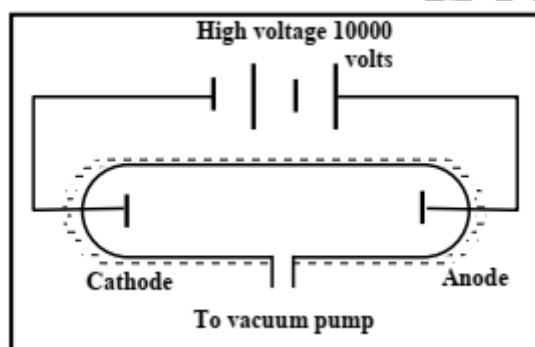
3- Atoms of the same element are identical.

4- Atoms of different elements are different.

N.B By the 19th century

Scientists had accepted the idea that elements consist of atoms but they knew very little about those atoms.

CATHODE- RAY'S EXPERIMENT **(DISCOVERY OF THE ELECTRON)**



a-All gases under normal conditions of pressure and temp (76 cm. hg. 25°C) don't conduct electricity.

b-If a glass tube evacuated from the gas to decrease its pressure to reach

0.01 mm to 0.001 mm hg

the gas will conduct electric current.

c-If the potential difference between the two poles increases up to 10,000 Volts a flow of invisible rays are emitted from the cathode causing glowing to the wall of tube behind the anode and called cathode ray

PROPERTIES OF CATHODE RAYS

- 1) Consists of tiny particles have mass and velocity.
- 2) Transfers in straight lines glowing the glass facing the cathode.
- 3) Have negative charge.
- 4) Have a thermal effect.
- 5) Affected by electric and Magnetic field.
- 6) Cathode rays don't change by changing either cathode material or type of the gas which proves that cathode rays take part in the structure of all substances.

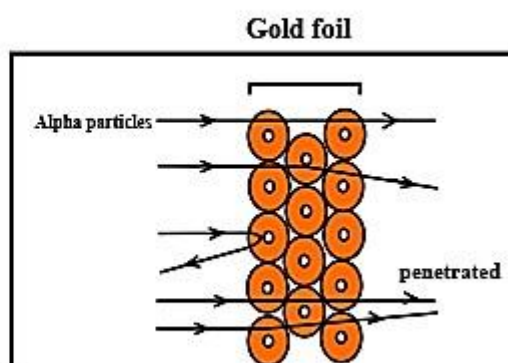
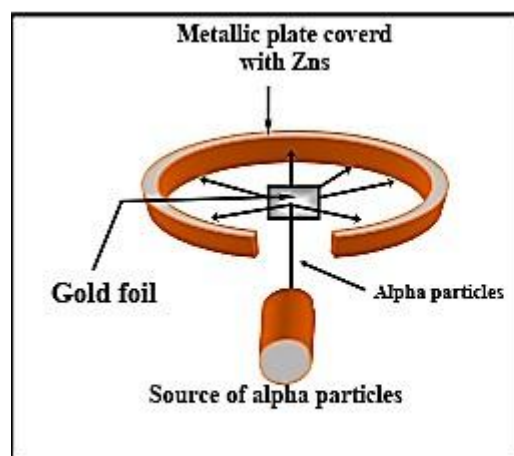
5 - Thomson's atom 1897

He concluded from the last experiment that

- i- The atom is a homogeneous sphere of positive electricity.
- ii- Inside it there are negative electrons enough to make it electrically neutral.

RUTHERFORD'S EXPERIMENT

In 1911 Geiger and Marsden performed a famous experiment according to suggestion of Rutherford by the following apparatus.



- 1 – He allowed alpha particles to hit a metallic plate lined with Zinc sulphide (glows when hit with alpha rays)
- 2 – On placing a gold foil in the front of alpha rays he concluded the following from the following observation.

Observation	Result
1- Most of alpha particles appeared in the same position before putting gold foil.	1- Most of the atom is a space not solid as explained by Dalton and Thomson.
2- A very small percentage of alpha particles reflected back to appears as flashes on other side of sheet.	2- The atom has very small part with very small volume but high density.
3- Some flashes appeared on the sides of 1 st site.	3- The dense part of the atom which concentrate in it most mass have same charge of alpha particle (+ve) which called nucleus of the atom.

Structure of the atom

MASS NO:

Sum of protons and neutrons inside the nucleus.

ISOTOPES:

Are different forms of atoms of the same element which have same atomic no. but different mass no.

Ex: hydrogen has 3 isotopes:

Rutherford:

Rutherford was the 1st scientist who stated the concept of the atomic structure.

1- THE ATOM:

Although it has very small size but it has a complicated structure that resembles the solar system in which electrons revolve around the central nucleus in orbits as planets revolve around the sun.

2- The Nucleus:

Is much smaller than the atom. Located in the centre of the atom with (+ve) charge. There is a big space between the nucleus and orbits of electrons, so most of the atom is a space. Most mass of the atom is concentrated in the nucleus as mass of e is very small and can be neglected.

3- ELECTRONS:

1. Have negligible mass compared to that of the nucleus.
2. No of electrons (-ve) equals no of ptotons (+ve) so the atom is electrically neutral.

3. Electrons revolve around the nucleus in a fixed orbit
as electrons are affected by two forces equal in
strength but in opposite direction, which are :

1- Force of attraction of the nucleus to electrons.

2- Centrifugal force due to velocity of electron around the
nucleus.

Give reason: Electrons are not attracted to the nucleus.

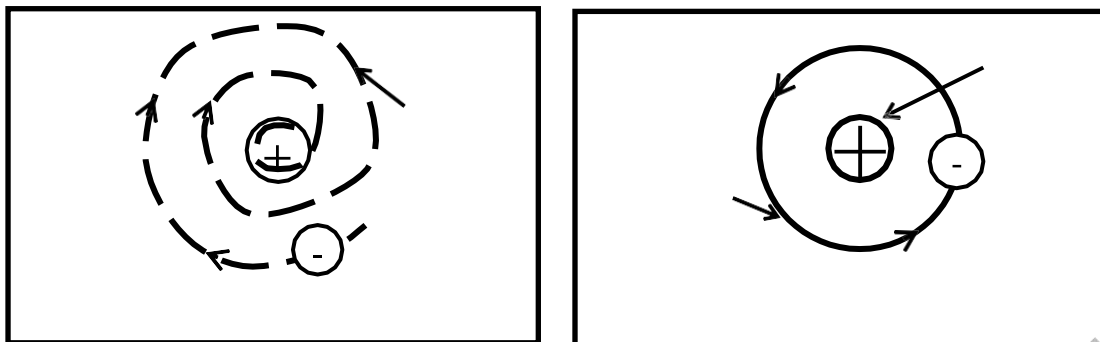
Explain: Structure of the atom in the view
of Rutherford.

Objections on Rutherford's atomic model (Maxwell's theory):

Rutherford's concept was contradicted by Maxwell's theory
(Which was based on laws of Newton mechanics and concerned
with the movement of relatively large bodies).

- 1 Which states that: "When an electrically charged body
moves in orbit, it will lose its energy gradually by
emission of radiation causing gradual decrease in orbit
radius".

By applying this theory on electron movement in Rutherford's
atom, we would expect that electrons are in a state of
continuous emission of radiation, so the atomic radius will
decrease and electrons move in a spiral orbit until they hit the
nucleus.



GIVE REASON: Contradiction between the classical mechanical laws and Rutherford.

Bohr's Atomic Model

Bohr's postulates:

- 1- A positively charged nucleus exists in the center of the atom.
- 2- Atom is electrically neutral as no. of p^+ equals to no. of e^- 's.
- 3- Electrons revolve around the nucleus in orbits due to centrifugal and attraction forces.
- 4- Electrons orbit the nucleus in a rapid movement without gaining or losing energy.
- 5- Electrons orbit the nucleus only in a definite allowed energy levels, so they can't be found at intermediate distance.
- 6- Each electron in the atom has a definite amount of energy depending on the distance between it and the nucleus. This energy increases as its radius increases.

7- It was found that the maximum no of energy levels in the heaviest known atoms in their ground state (unexcited) is only seven (K, L, M, N, O, P, Q). Each level has energy expressed by a whole no called principle Q. No.

Ex: The 1st E. Level K its principle Q. no
= 1
The 2nd E. level L its principle Q. no
= 2

8- If when atom is excited by heating (Quantum) or by electric discharge the electron will transfer to a higher E. level agrees with the absorbed quantum. The excited electron in the higher E. level is then unstable, so it returns to its original level losing the same quantum of energy, which it gained during excitation in the form of radiation have definite wavelength and frequency.

❖Remarks:

1- The quantum: Is the amount of energy gained or lost when an electron jumps from one E. level to another.

2- The difference in energy between levels (Q) is not equal i.e. the difference in this energy decreases further from the nucleus. This means that the quantum of energy required to transfer an electron from one energy level to another is not equal.

3- The electron does not move from its level to another unless the energy absorbed or emitted is equal to the difference in energy between 2 levels i.e. one quantum.
(There is no half quantum for instance). Q can't be divided or doubled

GIVE REASON: It is wrong to say that e' to be transferred from

E.L (K) to E.L (M) needs amount of energy equals 2 quantum.

EXCITED ATOM:

- It is an atom that acquired an amount of energy (Q) sufficient to transfer its e's from their original E.L to higher ones.

Advantages of Bohr:

Bohr's atomic theory succeeded in the following ways: 1- It explained hydrogen atom spectrum.

2- He introduced the idea of quantum no to detect energy of electrons in energy levels.

3- He proved that electrons during that electrons during rotation around the nucleus in ground state do not radiate energy, so they will not fall back to the nucleus.
(a reconciliation between Rutherford and Maxwell).

Disadvantages of Bohr's theory:

1 – If failed to explain the spectrum of any other element even that of He except hydrogen (Simplest Electronic System).

2 – He considered the electron as a (-ve) particle only and did not consider that it also has wave properties.

3 – He postulated that it is possible to determine precisely both speed and location of an electron at the same time. This is experimentally impossible because the apparatus used will change either speed or location of electron so the result won't be accurate.

4 – He described the electron when moving in a circular planer orbit, which means that hydrogen atom is planer. Later it was confirmed that hydrogen atom has 3 dimensional co-ordinates.

Bohr's Theory

The atomic spectrum

Studying and explaining the atomic spectrum was the key to he atomic structure in 1913 and deserved noble prize at 1922.

ATOMIC EMISSION SPECTRUM:

1 – By heating gases or vapours of substances to a high temperature (by heat or electricity) under low pressure it produces light.

2 – By using spectroscope we find that this light consists of a fixed number of coloured lines called line spectrum.

LINE SPECTRUM OF ANY ELEMENT:

By exp. Proved that spectrum line differs from one element to another like finger prints.

N.B:

Line spectrum of sun rays shows that composed of hydrogen and Helium.

The principles of Modern Atomic Theory:

- 1 – Dual nature of electron.
- 2 – The Heisenberg uncertainty principle.
- 3 – Finding the mathematical expression which describes the wave motion of electron, its shape and its energy.

1 - THE DUAL NATURE OF THE ELECTRON

The experimental data showed that the electron has a dual nature i.e.

- a) It is a material particle. b) It has wave properties.

*** De Broglie principle:**

Every moving body (such as electron or the nucleus of an atom or whole molecule) is associated with (accompanied by) a wave motion (or matter waves) which has some properties of light waves.

The matter wave motion differs from electromagnetic waves n

Matter Waves	Electromagnetic Wave
1- They are not separating from the moving bod	1- They are separated from the moving body
2- Their speed is not equal to the speed of light	2- Their speed is equal to the speed of light

2- The Heisenberg uncertainty principle: (quantum mechanics)

It is practically impossible to determine both position and the velocity of the electron exactly (precisely) at the same time. We can only say that it is probably to a greater or lesser extent to locate the electron in this or in that place. This is to speak in terms of probability seems to be more precise.

3. The wave equation for motion of electron inside the atom: (Schrodinger wave mechanics theory): He applied the ideas of Planck, Einstein, De Broglie and Heisenberg so he shows that:

❖ It is possible to determine the allowed energy levels of the electron and define the region of space around the nucleus where it is most probable to find the electron in each energy level.

❖ The electronic motion around nucleus has wave properties therefore the position to use the term electron cloud to describe any orbital.

Electron Cloud: (used to describe any orbital)

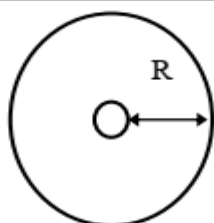
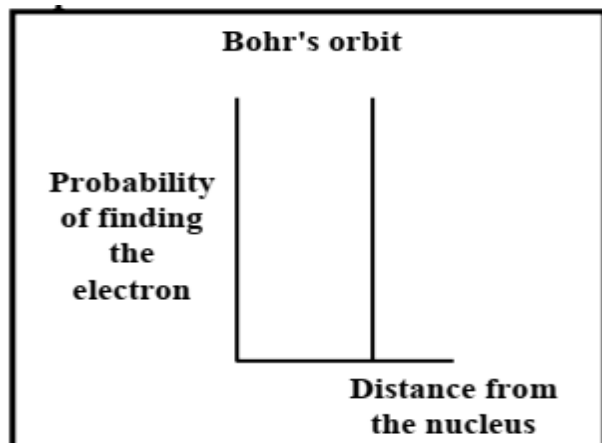
"Area of space around the nucleus where there is a great probability for

finding electrons in all directions and all positions."

❖ The difference between the orbit and orbital concepts according to both Bohr and the wave mechanics theories:

Bohr's theory

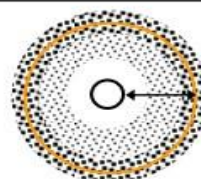
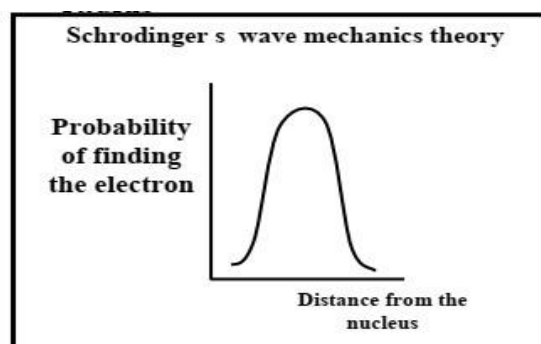
- It is a circular planer orbit with particular radii



Schrodinger's wave mechanics

It is an electron cloud used to describe any orbital

- Electron cloud the regions of high density of dots represent the region of high probability of finding the (e^-) from which it is possible to define the atomic radius



❖ The mathematical solution of the Schrodinger equation introduced four numbers which are called quantum numbers.

Quantum Numbers:

These nos define the volume of space (orbital) where there is maximum probability of finding electrons. Besides, they define the energy, shape and direction of orbitals.

1- Principle Q.no (n).

2- Subsidiary or orbital (azimuthal) Q. no

(L). 3- Magnetic Q. no (m).

4- Spin Q. no (m_s).

1- Principle Q No (n):

Bohr had used this no to define the following:

1- Order of principle E. levels their number in the heaviest known atom in the ground state is seven.

2- No of electrons required to fill a given E. level = two times the square of the level no ($2n^2$).

-1 st E.L	K	Is filled with	2 electrons
-2 nd E.L	L	Is filled with	8 electrons
-3 rd E.L	M	Is filled with	18 electrons
-4 th E.L	N	Is filled with	32 electrons

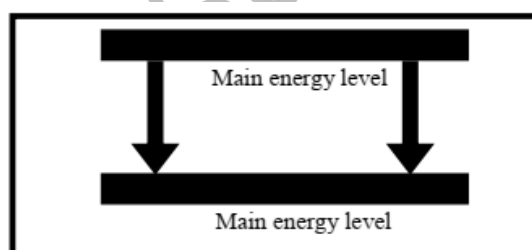
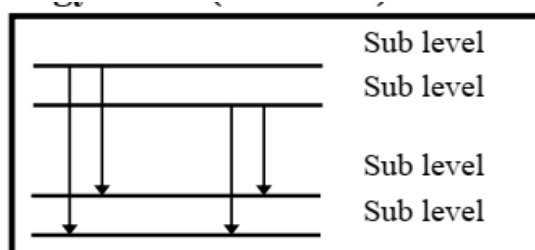
* But this rule does not apply to the last three levels (O, P, Q).

However, the atom becomes unstable if no of electrons exceeds 32 electrons on any level.

2. Subsidiary Q No (L):

1- Used to detect the no of sub levels in each E. level.

2- The energy sub levels take the symbols s, p, d, f. this is shown by the scientist Somerfield. When he used a spectroscope which has a high resolving power, he found that the single line (which represents electron transition between two different energy levels) is indeed a number of fine spectral lines which represents electron transition between very near energy levels (sublevels).



3- No of sublevels in each energy level = order of principle energy level (n).

-1 st E.L	K	has 1 sub level	1s
-2 nd E.L	L	has 2 sub level	2s, 2p
-3 rd E.L	M	has 3 sub level	3s, 3p, 3d
-4 th E.L	N	has 4 sub level	4s, 4p, 4d, 4f

N.B:

- Energy of sub levels of same E. level is not equal.

- Energy of same sublevels but of different E. levels also differ in energy.

Ex: 4d > 3d 4p > 3p > 2p

- There is a small difference in the energy between sub-levels.

3. Magnetic Q No (m):

Detected by Zieman when he exposed spectral line to strong magnetic field, he found that each line divides into many lines, so he concluded that each E. sublevel has no orbitals.

- Magnetic Q No is characterized by:

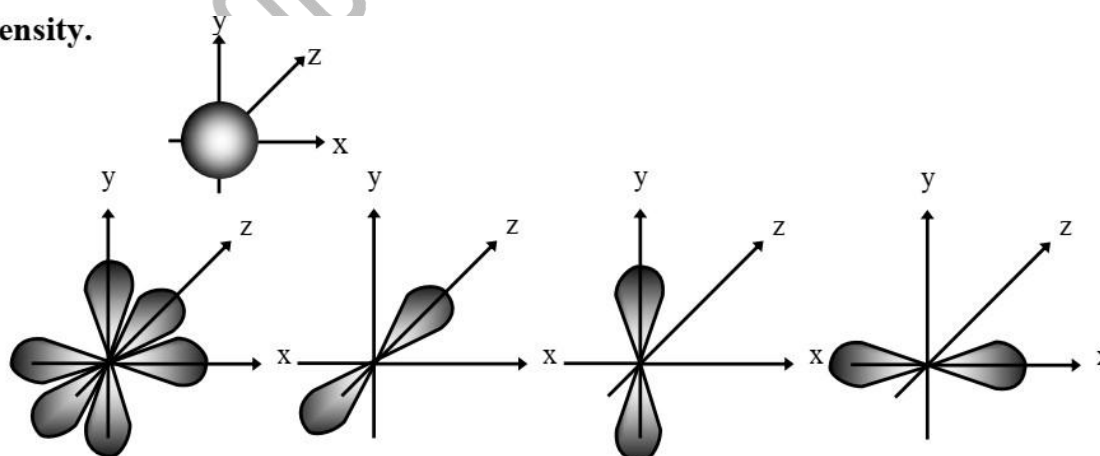
1- Used to detect no of orbitals in each E. sub level and their direction in space.

2- Sublevel (S) has one orbital of spherical symmetrical

shape. 3- Sublevel(P) has 3 orbitals.

- Each orbital (P_x, P_y, P_z) is perpendicular to the other two.
- Also the electron cloud of each orbital takes the form of 2 pears meeting head to head (dumb – bell shaped) at a node i.e. point of zero electron density.

density.



4 -Sublevel (d) has 5 orbitals.

5 -Sublevel (f) has 7 orbitals.

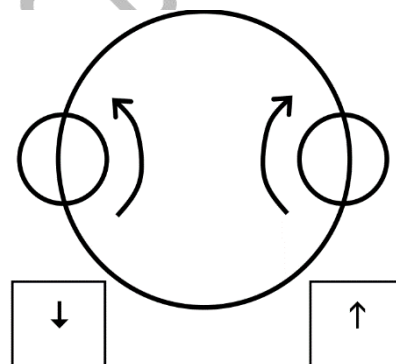
6 -Orbitals of the same sub level are equal in energy and shape.

Ex: $p_x = p_y = p_z$

7 -No of orbitals in each E. level = square order of E. level = n^2 .

4 -SPIN Q. NO (MS):

- Detects the direction in which the electron spins around its axis during its rotation around the nucleus.
- Each orbital can be saturated by 2 electrons, one electron spins around its axis clockwise while the other electron spins anti – clockwise in order to form 2 opposite magnetic fields to decrease the force of repulsion between them which keep the atom stable.
- It has only two possible values $+\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$



GIVE REASON: Each orbital carries 2 electrons although they are negatively charged.

Summary of the relationship between the principle E.L, sub levels orbitals and no of electrons:

- 1 No of energy sublevels = order of principle level (n).
- 2 No of orbitals within a principle level = square the no of the level (n^2).
- 3 No of electrons occupying a given E. level = two times the square order of this

level ($2n^2$)

Ex:

Order of E.L.	E.L	No of sub-levels (n)	No of orbitals (n^2)	No of electrons ($2n^2$)
1 st	K	1 (1s)	1	2
2 nd	L	2 (2s, 2p)	4	8
3 rd	M	3 (3s, 3p, 3d)	9	18
4 th	N	4 (4s, 4p, 4d, 4f)	16	32

-PRINCIPLE OF DISTRIBUTING ELECTRONS:

- **Aufbau (building – up) principle:**

"Electrons occupy energy sublevels in an ascending order according to increasing energy where the lowest energy sublevel is filled 1st".

Ex: 4s is filled before 3d as energy of 4s < 3d.

K	1S			
L	2S			2p
M	3S			3p
N	4S		3d	4p
O	5S		4d	5p
P	6S	4F	5d	6p
Q	7S	5F	6d	

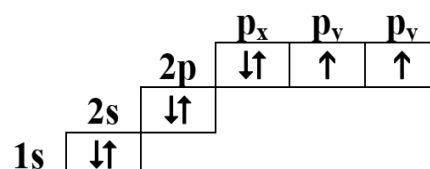
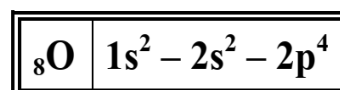
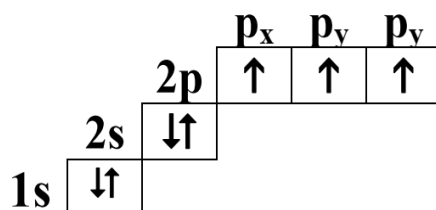
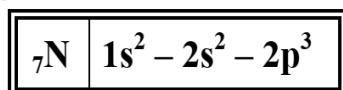
Examples:

Na 11	1s ²	2s ²	2p ⁶	3s ¹				
Ca 20	1s ²	2s ²	2p ⁶	3s ²	3p ⁶	4s ²		
Zn 30	1s ²	2s ²	2p ⁶	3s ²	3p ⁶	4s ²	3d ¹⁰	

Hund's rule:

State that: "No electron pairing takes place in a given sublevel until each orbital contains one electron."

Ex:



Atom is stable when the outer sub-level is half completely filled with e's.

3 Remarks:-

1. Electrons are preferred to be unpaired before pairing because according to Hund's rule on pairing electrons in the same orbitals, they will repel decreasing stability of the atom.
2. Electrons prefer to be paired with another electron than to transfer to a higher sub-level, as the energy needed to transfer it to a higher sub-level.
3. Also the spin of single electrons must be in the same direction because this gives the atom more stability.

Another E. configurations (to the nearest noble gas)

Ex:

Li 3: $(\text{He}_2), 2s^2$

Na 11: $(\text{Ne}_{10}), 3s^1$

K 19: $(\text{Ar}_{18}), 4s^1$

Questions

- Choose:

1- 1st scientist defines the element is

- a) Dalton b) Rutherford c) Boyl d)
Thomson

2- Substance composed of 4 components which are (water, air, dust and fire) was the idea of

- a) Bohr b) Rutherford c) Dalton d)
Aristotle

3- To prove that cathode rays taking part in all substances

- a) Have thermal effect.
b) Transfer in straight line.
c) Have tiny porticles.
d) Don't changing substance of cathode or kind of gas.

4- On heating gases or vapours under low pressure at high temperature

- a) Absorbs light. b) Gives light.
b) Gives gamma rays. D) Gives alpha rays.

Chapter Three

Classification of elements and the long periodic table

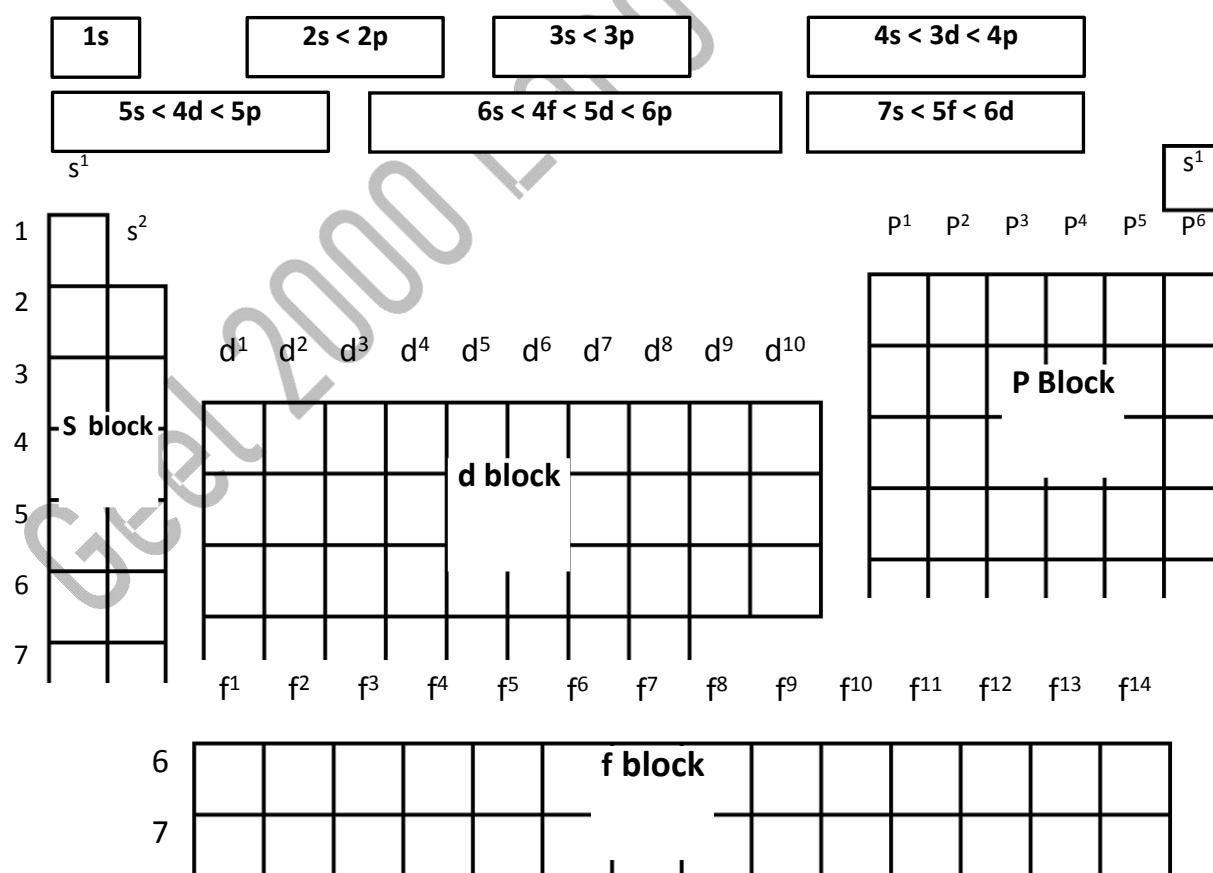
The long form periodic table:

It depends on the building up principle (Auf - bau) The elements are arranged in an ascending order according to their atomic number (each element have one electron more than the element before it) .

The long form periodic table : the elements were arranged in an ascending order according to their atomic numbers

The periodic table is divided into four main blocks

- 1- S – block elements
- 2- P – block elements
- 3- d – block elements
- 4- f – block elements



Sequence of energy sublevels

$1S < 2S < 2P < 3S < 3P < 4S < 3d < 4P < 5S < 4d < 5P < 6S < 4f$
 $< 5d < 6P < 7S < 5f < 6d$

Description of long periodic table :

1- S – block consists of two groups because the S – sublevel consists of one orbital which is filled with two electrons only .

2- P – block consists of (6) groups because the P – sublevel consists of three orbitals which filled with six electrons .

3- d – block consists of (10) groups because the d – sublevel consists of five orbitals which are filled with ten electrons .

4- f block are separated from the table so that the table is not too wide (long)

5- The first period contains two elements because it consists of elements of the sublevel $1S = 2$ electrons .

6- The second period contains eight elements because it consists of the sublevel $(2S + 2P) = 8$ electrons .

7- The third period contains eight elements because it consists of element of sublevel $(3S + 3P) = (2 + 6) = 8$ electrons .

8- The fourth period contains eighteen elements because it consists of elements of the sublevels $(4S + 3d + 4P) = 2 + 10 + 6 = 18$ electrons .

9- The fifth period contains (32) elements because it consists of elements of the sublevels $(5S + 4d + 5P) = 2 + 10 + 6 = 18$ electrons .

10- The six period contains (32) elements because it consists of elements of the sublevels $(6S + 4P + 5d + 6P) = 2 + 14 + 10 + 6 = 32$ electrons .

How can you find the location and the type of element in the periodic table ?

1- Write the electronic configuration of element in quantum levels .

2- Number of period = The maximum value of principle energy level
(quantum number) .

Example :

Find the number of period and group for each of the following element :

Na : The atomic number = 11

Cl : The atomic number = 17

Noble gases : They are the elements of the last column of the P – block all their energy levels are completely filled with electrons .

The representative elements : They are the elements of main group (S – and P – blocks) all their energy levels are completely filled with electrons except for the external energy level .

The transition elements : They are the elements of the d – block all their energy levels are completely filled with electrons except for the two external energy levels .

The inner transition elements : They are the elements of the f – block all their energy levels are completely filled with electrons except for the three external levels .

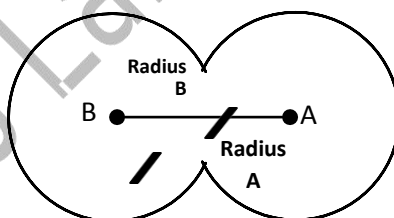
Trends and periodicity of properties in the periodic table

The atomic radius :

We cannot determine the atomic radius because electron has a wave motion so it is impossible to determine exactly the location of an electron around the nucleus .

The atomic radius :

It is half the distance between centers of two similar atoms in a diatomic molecule .



The bond length : It is the distance between the nuclei of two bonded atoms .

There are many methods to measure the bond length such as
:

1- X – ray .

2- Electron diffraction .

Examples

1- The bond length in the chloride molecule Cl – Cl is 1.98 Å and the length between carbon and chloride atoms C – Cl is 1.76 Å . Calculate the atomic radius of carbon .

solution

The atomic radius of chlorine = $\frac{1.98}{2}$ = 0.99 Å

The atomic radius of carbon = 1.76 – 0.99 = 0.77 Å

1- The bond length in the molecule of NH₃ is 1.0 Å and the bond length in the molecule of H₂ is 0.6 Å . Calculate the bond length in nitrogen molecule (N₂) ?

solution

The atomic radius of hydrogen = $\frac{0.6}{2}$ = 0.3 Å

The atomic radius of nitrogen = 1 – 0.3 = 0.7 Å

The bond length of the N₂ = 0.7 × 2 = 1.4 Å

Atomic radius decrease in period by increasing atomic number ?

Because of increase in the atomic number gradually makes to increase the positive nuclear charge therefore the attractive force of the nucleus for electrons will be increased and atomic radius decreased .

Atomic radius increases in group by increasing of atomic number why ?

Because the increase in atomic number makes to increase the number of energy level screen the attractive force of the nucleus

for valence electrons and increase the repulsion force between electrons therefore the atomic radius increases .

N.B.

1- The cation (+ve ion) radius is smaller than that of its atom ?

This is due to the increasing of positive charges of the protons which attract the valency electrons leading to a decrease in the cation radius .

2- The anion's radius is bigger than that of its atom ?

This is due to the increase in the number of the negative charges in the shells therefore the repulsive force between the electrons increases so the shells move a part and this leads to increasing of the anionic radius than that of its atom .

Ionization potential

It is the amount of energy required to remove the smallest bounded electron completely from an isolated gaseous atom



The atom losses electrons and converted into positive ions . It has a positive value ($\Delta H = + \text{ve KJ/Mole}$) .

1- The first ionization energy : It is the energy required to remove one electron from neutral atom to form a cation (+ ve) with one positive charge .



2- The first ionization energy of noble gas is very high ?

Due to the stability of their electronic configuration because it is difficult to remove an electron from completely filled shell .

3- The ionization energy of element of group (5A)

($N_7 - P_{15} - As_{33} - Sb_{51} - Bi_{83}$) is much greater than any element have the same period because the outer most energy sublevel (P) has three electrons and it is half filled with electrons (nP) and this gives the atom of the element some extra stability so the ionization energy is greater .

4- The ionization energy of sodium is much smaller than that of chlorine ?

Because the atomic size of chlorine is smaller than that of sodium so the attractive force of the nucleus on the valence electrons in the case of chlorine is more strongly and the electrons valence need a higher energy to be separated from the atom .

5- Ionization energy increases period ?

Because the positive nuclear charge gradually increases with the increase of the atomic number led to decrease the atomic radius and increase the attractive force of the nucleus on the valence electrons therefore the electrons needed m large high energy to remove (separated) from the atom .

6- Ionization energy decreases in group ?

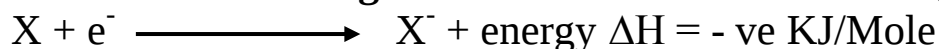
Due to the increase in the atomic size and screen of the attraction force of the nucleus on the valence electrons therefore the electrons needed a smaller value of energy to separated from the atom .

7- The ionization energy of elements of group (2A) is much greater than any element have the same period ?

Because the outer most energy level (S) of the element of group (2A) is completely filled with electron (nS^2) and this gives the atom of the element some extra stability so the ionization energy is much greater .

Electron affinity

It is the amount of energy released when an extra electron is added to a neutral gaseous atom to form an anion (- ve ion)



***In the horizontal periods electron affinity increases with the increase in atomic number ?**

Due to the atomic radius (size) gradual decrease so it becomes easier for the nucleus to attract the new electron .

***The electron affinity decreases in group ?**

Due to the increase of the atomic volume with increase atomic number and this leads to the screening of the attraction force of the nucleus on the valence electrons .

Exception cases :

Beryllium has a relatively high of electrons affinity due to the stability of its atom that has completely filled orbitals ($1S^2$, $2S^2$) ?

Because the outer most energy sublevel (nS) is completely filled with electron and it gives the atom some extra stability .

Elements of the fifth group (N_7 , P_{15}) have a lower value of electron affinity

Because the outer most energy sublevel (nP) has three electrons and it is half filled with electrons it gives the atom some extra stability (N_7 : $1S^2$, $2S^2$, $2P^2$).

Noble gases have not (small) electron affinity

Because all energy sublevels are completely filled with electrons which gives the atoms great stability .

Electron affinity of Fluorine (F_9) is less than that of chlorine (Cl_{17}) ?

Because the atomic radius (size) of fluorine atom is smaller than that of chlorine atom and when fluorine atom gains electron it is

affected by a great repulsion force bigger than that in chlorine atom and fluorine atom is very small size .

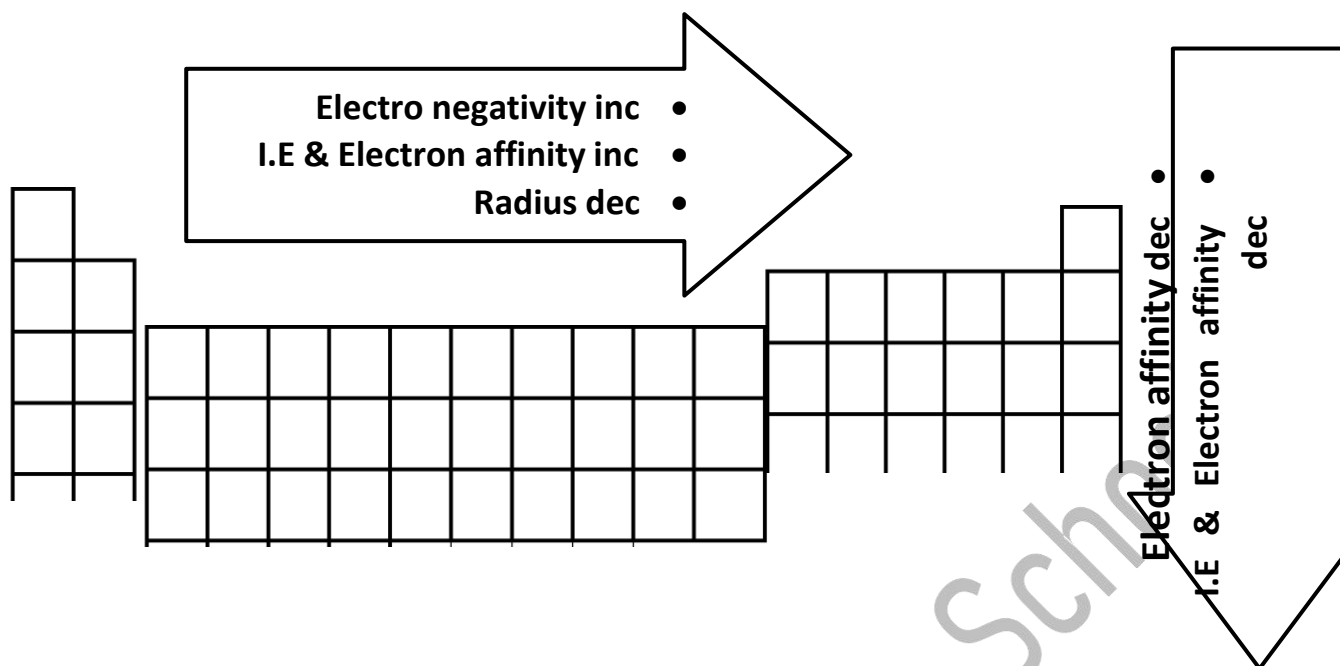
Electro negativity

The tendency of an atom to attract the electrons of chemical bond to itself .

It is the querage of the ionization potential and electron affinity .

Compare between ionization energy , electron affinity and electro negativity

Ionization energy	Electron affinity	Electro negativity
It is the amount of energy needed to remove the least connected electron bond in a single atom	It is the amount of energy released when an extra electron is added to a neutral single atom to form an ion	It is tendency of an atom to attract the electrons of chemical bond to itself
It refers to the atom in its single state	It refers to the atom in its single state	It refers to the atoms which linked together in the molecule
It is inversely proportional to the atomic radius	It is inversely proportional to the atomic radius	It is inversely proportional to the atomic radius
The atom losses electrons and converted into positive ion	The atom gains electrons and convers into negative ion	
It has a positive value	It has a negative value $\Delta H = -$ value type of reaction is exothermic	



Differentiation between metal and non-metal

Metals	Non metals
Valence shell has less than half its capacity of electrons (1 or 2 or 3)	Valence shell has more than half its capacity of electrons (5 or 6 or 7)
They are called electropositive elements .	They are called electronegative elements
They have Relatively large atomic radius therefore the ionization energy and electron affinity and electro negativity have small values	They have small atomic radius ionization energy and electro negativity and electron affinity have high value
They have a good conductivity of electricity .	they have a bad conductivity of electricity .

N.B.

1- Fluorine is the strongest non metal while caesium is the strongest metals Because fluorine has smallest radius while caesium has the biggest radius .

7- The strongest metal lie at the bottom on the left and side of the periodic table because of the increasing in the atomic number the atomic radius increases gradually so the attractive force of the nucleus to the valency electrons decreases therefore it is very easy for the atom to lose the valency electrons so the metallic property increases .

Metalloids

3- They act as semiconductors (Boron – silicon) which are used in or transistors and knows as semiconductors electronic instruments.

metals $\xrightarrow{s}$ metalloids $\longrightarrow$ non metal

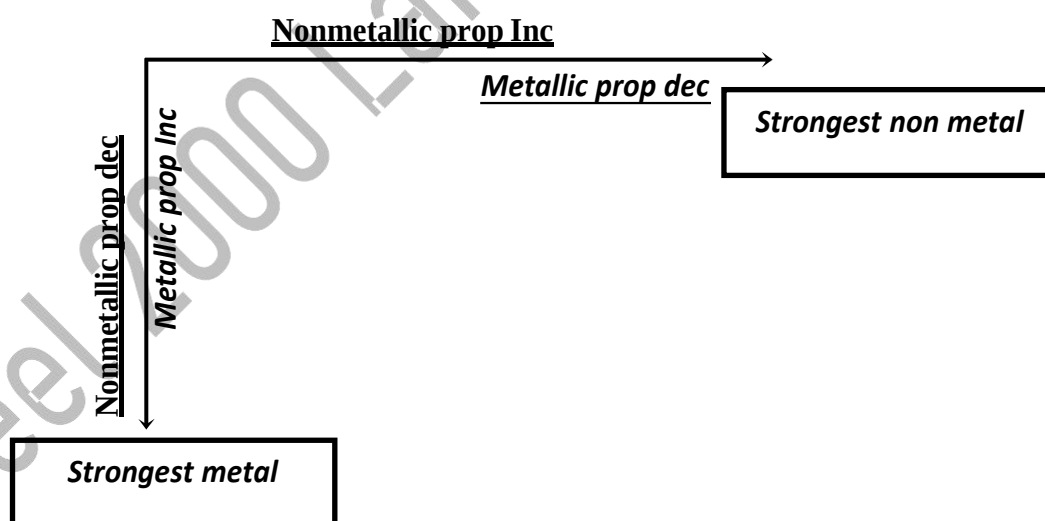
* Because the atomic size decrease and the attractive force of nucleus on the valence electron will be increased therefore it is difficult for the atom to lose the valence electron .

Metalloids increase in period because the atomic size decrease and the attractive force of nucleus to electron will be increased therefore it becomes easier for the nucleus to gain a new electron .

In groups : Metals increase in group because the increase in the atomic number makes to increase of energy levels and screen (decrease) the attractive force of the nucleus on the valence electrons therefore it is easy for the atom to lose the valence electrons .

In groups : non metals decrease because the increase in the atomic number makes to increase the energy level and screen the attractive force of nucleus on the valence electrons therefore it is difficult for the atom to gain a new electron .

Fluorine is considered as the strongest non – metal because the atomic size of fluorine is very small therefore the attractive force of the nucleus to the electrons will be increased therefore it is very



easy for the atom to gain a new electrons .

Acidic – basic properties

Acidic oxides	Basic oxides
They are non – metallic oxides such as CO_2 , SO_2 , SO_3 , P_2O_5	They are metallic oxides such as Na_2O , K_2O , MnO , CaO , BaO
They dissolve in water to form acids $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$ $\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$	Some basic oxides dissolve in water to form alkalies and others are not $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 2\text{NaOH}$ $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 2\text{KOH}$ $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ $\text{MgO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$
They react with alkalis to form salt and water $\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH} \longrightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH} \longrightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	They react with acids to form salt and water $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NaCl}$ $\text{MgO} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{MgSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
They do not reaction with Acids	They do not react with alkalis

The oxyacids : are acids that contain hydrogen, oxygen and a third element usually a non-metal .

- It can take the following symbols: - $\text{M O}_n (\text{OH})_m$

where , (M) is the atom of the element .

(n) is the number of oxygen atoms .

(m) is the number of hydroxyl groups .

The strength of oxyacids are depends on the number of oxygen atoms which does not linked with hydrogen atoms when this number increase , the strength of the acid .

Acid Name	The number of free atoms of Oxygen	Acidic Property
H_4SiO_4	-	Weak acid
H_3PO_4	1	Moderate acid
H_2SO_4	2	Strong acid

HClO_4	3	Very strong acid
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Amphoteric oxides :

- 1- They react with bases and acids to form (give) salt and water in both cases .
- 2- They have both acidic and basic properties such as Al_2O_3 , ZnO , Sb_2O_3 , SnO .

How can you obtain CuO from mixture of ($\text{CuO} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$) ?

- 3- KOH is strong base than of NaOH because the atomic radius of K is greater than that of Na so the bond strength between K and hydroxide group (OH^-) decreases therefore it is easy to separate hydroxide ions to form strong base .

- 4- HF is weak acid because the atomic size of fluorine atom is very small so it has ability to attract the electrons bond to itself therefore it is difficult to separate hydrogen ions to form strong acid .

- 5- HI is stronger acid because the atomic (size) radius of iodine atom is largest to it has a weak ability to attract the electron bond to itself therefore it is easy to separate hydrogen (H) ions to form strong acid .

Oxidation number : at last we defined it as it is the number of hydrogen atoms that combine with or can be replaced by an atom of the element .

The modern definition : the number of single (unpaired) electrons in the valence shell of the atom .

N_7	1S^2	2S^2	2p^3	Trivalent
O_8	1S^2	2S^2	2p^4	Divalent
F_9	1S^2	2S^2	2p^5	Mono valet

Oxidation number : it is a number that refers to the electric charge (+ve or -ve) that atom would have in the compound .

Rules for assigning oxidation numbers

Oxidation number of Oxygen = 2- in most of its compounds except in peroxides e.g. (hydrogen peroxide H_2O_2), sodium peroxide Na_2O_2 and potassium peroxide K_2O_2 is (1-) superoxide e.g. KO_2 the oxidation number of oxygen is ($\frac{1}{2}$ -)

The oxidation number of oxygen = 2+ in OF_2 because the electronegativity of fluorine is higher than the electronegativity of oxygen .

The oxidation number of hydrogen in its hydrides = 1- such as NaH , KH , CaH_2 .

The oxidation number of any chemical compound = zero because the algebraic sum of the oxidation number of its atom = zero .

Such as NaCl , HCl , CuSO_4

The oxidation number of any element in its pure state = zero .
e.g. Fe , Cl , Na , O_2 , P_4 .

The oxidation number for any atomic group (poly atomic ion) = the number of charge on the group (ion) such as OH^- , SO_4^{2-} , CO_3^{2-} , NH_4^+ , PO_4^{3-} .

Examples

Calculate the oxidation number of chlorine in these compound , and for sulphure

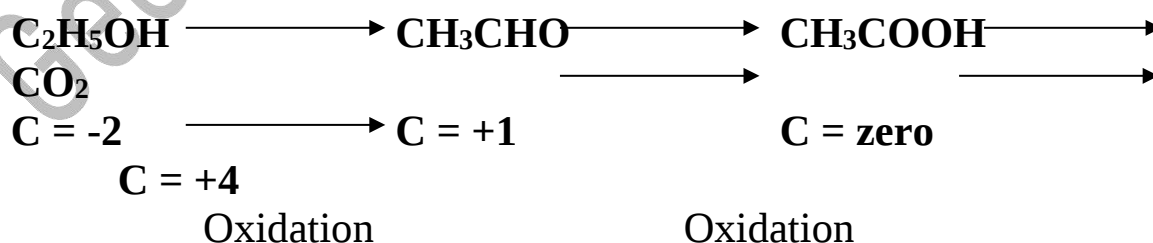
NaCl NaCl = zero $+1 + \text{Cl} = 0$ Cl = -1	NaClO₂ NaClO₂ = zero $1 + \text{Cl} + 2 \times (-2) = 0$ Cl = +3	NaClO₄ NaClO₄ = zero $+1 + \text{Cl} + 4 \times (-2) = 0$ Cl = +7	H₂S = zero $2 \times (+1) + \text{S} = 0$ S = -2	SO₃²⁻ SO₃ = -2 $\text{S} + 3 \times (-2) = -2$ S = +4
K₂S K₂S = zero $2 \times (+1) + \text{S} = 0$ S = -2	Na₂S₂O₃ Na₂S₂O₃ = zero $2 \times (+1) + 2 \times \text{S} + 3 \times (-2) = 0$ S = 2	S = zero	H₂SO₄ zero $2 \times (+1) + \text{S} + 4 \times (-2) = 0$ S = +6	SO₄²⁻ SO₄ = -2 $\text{S} + 4 \times (-2) = -2$ S = +6

The oxidation process : it is the process of losing electrons due to increase the oxidation number for the element.

The Reduction process : it is the process of gaining electrons due to decrease the oxidation number for the element .

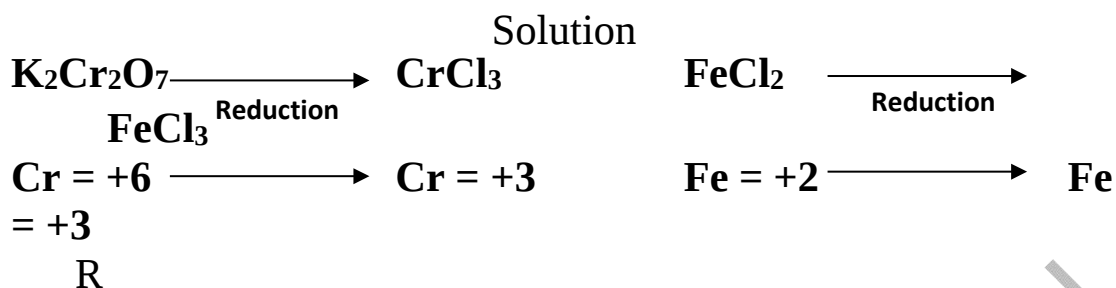
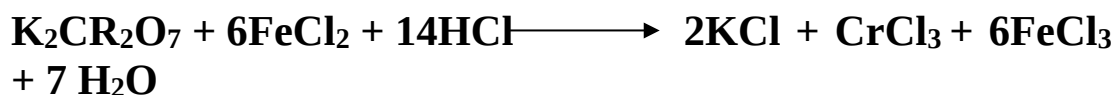
Oxidation	Reduction
Zero $\longrightarrow$ (+) value	(+) value $\longrightarrow$ zero
(+) small value $\longrightarrow$ (+) big value	(+) big value $\longrightarrow$ (+) small value
(-) value $\longrightarrow$ zero	zero $\longrightarrow$ (-) value
(-) big value $\longrightarrow$ (-) small value	(-) small value $\longrightarrow$ (-) big value

Explain the type of change (oxidation or Reduction for carbon in this Reaction .



Oxidation

Explain the type of change (oxidation or reduction) that of chromium and iron in this reaction .



Gradation of oxidation number in periodic table :

Group	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Element	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl
Oxide	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	P ₂ O ₅	SO ₃	Cl ₂ O ₇
Oxidation Number	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7

In the case of hydride

- The oxidation number of element (metal) of 1st and 3rd groups in their compounds agrees with group number (it takes positive oxidation number to which they belong)
- Most elements in the middle of the table have variable oxidation number in different compounds .

The oxidation number of the elements in groups from IV to VII = the group number - 8 = - value because the elements gain electrons to complete a full shell .

Group	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Element	Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F
Hydride	LiH	BeH ₂	BH ₃	CH ₄	NH ₃	H ₂ O	HF
Oxidation Number	+1	+2	+3	+4	-3	-2	-1

The oxidation number of noble gases of (group zero) is zero because they do not combine to form compounds .

Questions on Chapter 3

Choose the best answer:

- 1- The sublevel (d) contains orbitals, it can accommodate up to electron . (2 - 3 - 5 - 10 - 14)
- 2- An element of atomic number 10, the number of sublevels filled with electrons are. (2 - 3 - 5)
- 3- The valency shell of the atoms of fifth group elements contain.....
a) np^4 b) np^5 c) np d) np^3
- 4- Group 5-A elements are classified as block. (S-P-d-f)
- 5- Sublevel (f) saturated with number of electrons equals.....
a) 6 b) 16 c) 14 d) 32
- 6- The fourth energy level is saturated by a number of electrons equals
a) 8 b) 16 c) 32 d) 64
- 7- Electron affinity in group decrease.....
a) Up on increasing atomic number only
b) up on decreasing atomic number only
c) up on increasing atomic volume only
d) a and c
- 8- The oxidation number of hydrogen in hydrogen molecule is (1, 2, 3, 0) and its oxidation number of hydrogen chloride is (1, 2, 3, 0).
- 9- The oxidation number of the first group elements equal....
a) +2 b) +1 c) -2 d) -1
- 10- The oxidation number of oxygen in H_2O_2 is.....
a) +2 b) +1 c) -2 d) -1
- 11- The atomic number of element is 29, so, its electronic structure is.....
a) (Ar) $3d^{10}, 4s^1$
b) (Kr) $4p^4, 5s^2$
c) (Xe) $6p^6, 6s^2$

12- The electron affinity of Fluorine as compared to chlorine is

- a) Less b) more c) the same d) non of the above

13- The oxidation number of Sulphur in (SO₄) is

- a) 2+ b) 4+ c) 2- d) 6+

14- The metallic property increase in the group elements by

- a) increasing of atomic number only .
b) increasing of ionic potential .
c) increasing of boiling degree .
d) when the radius decrease .

15- The element whose atomic number is 24, its correct electronic configuration is

- a) (Arlg) 4S², 3d⁴ b) (Arlg) 4S\ 3d⁴
c) (Arlg) 4S⁰, 3d⁴ d) (Arlg) 4S², 3d⁴

16- The element 86X, its electronic configuration in the outer most energy level is

- a) 7S¹ b) 3d⁵ c) 4S², 4P⁵ d) 6S², 6p⁶

17- The element X, its atomic number is 73 is considered from series.

- a) Lanthanides b) Main transition elements
c) Representative elements d) actinide

18- CO₂ is oxide.

- a) Amphoteric b) Acidic c) Neutral d) Basic

19- Na₂O is oxide .

- a) Amphoteric b) Acidic c) Neutral d) Basic

20- Al₂ O₃ is oxide.

- a) Amphoteric b) Acidic c) Neutral d) Basic

21- The element has the outer most electronic configuration $7s^1$ is found in

- a) the first period, group 1 b) the sixth period, group 7
c) the seventh period, group 1 d) the sixth period, group 7

22- The spin quantum number (m_s) decide

- a) Energy sublevel and their number
b) Number of electrons in each principle energy level
c) Direction of electron movement

23- The weakest acid is

- a) HCl b) HBr c) HF

24- Orbitals of the same energy sublevel are

- a) different in energy but similar in shape
b) similar in energy but different in shape
c) similar in energy and shape

25- The oxidation number of oxygen in OF_2 is

- a) -2 b) -1 c) +2

26- The element having the electronic configuration $(Ar) 3d^5 4s^1$ is.....

- a) Representative b) Inner transition c) Main transition

27- The maximum number of electrons that saturate, the energy level (n) is

- a) $2n$ b) $2n^2$ c) $3n^2$

28- Elements of group III are of the block

- a) s b) p c) d d) f

29- In Mosely periodic table, the elements are rearranged according to:

- a) mass numbers b) atomic numbers
c) atomic weight d) a & b

30- The radius of the atom is :

- a) the distance between the nucleus and the farthest electron in the atom,
- b) half the distance between two combining atoms in a diatomic molecule,
- c) the distance between the centers of two similar atoms in a diatomic molecule
- d) half the distance between centers of two similar atoms in a diatomic molecule

31- In the same group as we go downwards the ionization energy:

- a) increases b) decreases c) not change

32- The electron affinity of fluorine as compared to chlorine is:

- a) less b) more c) the same d) a & b

33- Metal ions are usually :

- a) neutral b) positive c) negative d) acidic

- While nonmetal ions are usually:

- a) positive b) negative c) neutral d) basic

34- The element where the outermost shell contain more than 4 electrons are :

- a) metals b) nonmetals c) metalloids d) inert gas

35- The small radius of nonmetal make the value of ionization energy and electron affinity:

- a) small b) great c) moderate d) no change

36- Na_2O is :

- a) acidic oxide b) basic oxide c) amphoteric d) neutral

37- Al_2O_3 is:

a) acidic oxide b) basic oxide c) amphoteric d)
neutral

38- P_2O_5 is:

a) acidic oxide b) basic oxide c) amphoteric d)
neutral

39- The perchloric acid $HClO_4$ as compared to the sulphuric acid H_2SO_4 is:

a) stronger b) weaker c) the same strength

40- The oxidation number of oxygen in potassium oxide K_2O is :

a) (1+) b) (2-) c) (1-) d) (2+)

41- The element which is found in the second period and has many oxidation numbers ($5+ \longrightarrow 3-$):

a) nitrogen b) carbon c) aluminium d)
sulphur

42- The element which has (1+) as oxidation number and sometimes (1-) is:

a) lithium b) hydrogen c) chlorine d)
cesium

43- The element which has the electronic configuration $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$ is:

a) sodium b) neon c) iron d)
magnesium

and it is in the (2^{nd} , 3^{rd} , 4^{th}) period .

44- The oxidation no. of chlorine in $HClO_4$ is :

a) (1-) b) (1+) c) (5+) d)
(7+)

45- The oxidation no. of manganese in $KMnO_4$ is:

a) (1-) b) (4+) c) (6+) d)
(7+)

46- The oxidation on. of oxygen in H_2O_2 is:

a) (2-) b) (1-) c) (1+)

47- The oxidation on. of nitrogen in NH_2OH is:

a) (3-) b) (2-) c) (1-) d) (1+)

48- The oxidation on. of hydrogen in MgH_2 is:

a) (1+) b) (1-) c) (2+) d) (2-)

49- The value of ionization energy in the period increases as the:
series

a) atomic radius decreases b) atomic radius increases

c) atomic number increases d) a & c

50- The element (X) its atomic number is 13 is considered

a) lanthanide's element b) main transition element

c) representative element d) actinide

51- The 4th period in the periodic table contains elements

a) 8 b) 18 c) 16 d) 32

52- The 6th period in the periodic table contains elements,

a) 16 b) 32 c) 48 d) 30

53- Electronegativity increases across the periods

a) atomic radius increases b) atomic radius decreases

c) atomic number decreases d) a & c

54- Electron affinity increases across the period as :

a) atomic number increases b) atomic number decreases

c) atomic radius decreases d) a & c

55- The ionization energy of magnesium I .. than that of chlorine

a) more b) less c) equal